As part of DAS's research on global change, DAS researchers Altaf Mubaraki (right) and his colleagues have developed an animated display of output from a computer model of aerosols. This model combines worldwide data on emissions such as sulfur with data on climate, weather and wind, to assess patterns of aerosol loading. This is technical term for how much of an emission is absorbed into the air. Because the model is animated, it clearly expresses the variability of the data reported in both space and time: for example, it is possible to see material as it builds up in emissions regions and then is transported by the wind. The animation also allows changing patterns of aerosol loading to be interpreted in terms of changing meteorological variables that control this loading.